VOL. IV JULY, 1909 No. 3

THE BULLETIN

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

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LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

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OF THE

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The Immanuel Hospital
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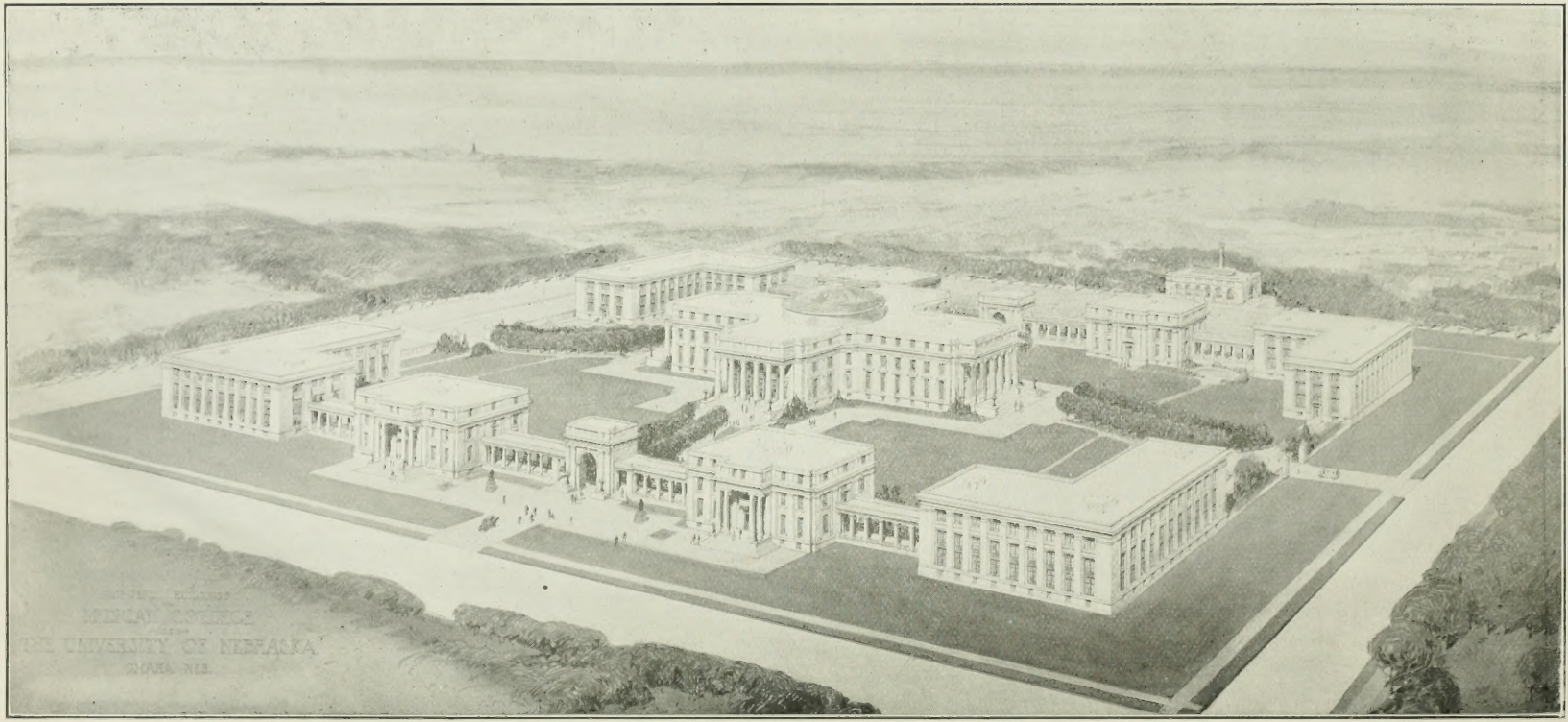

Proposed buildings and campus of The University of Nebraska College of Medicine, Omaha, Nebraska

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*Educational Ideals in Medicine**

BY W. W. KEEN, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

In the fifty-four years since I entered my own alma mater—Brown University—as a freshman (pray, do not think me an antediluvian; 1855, I assure you, followed the memorable catastrophe of the flood at quite a long interval!) it has been my privilege to know among my fellow alumni a number of its distinguished sons. In public life there were Richard Olney, John Hay, fellow students, though not fellow classmates (how little did I realize what distinguished careers were before them), Charles E. Hughes, already thane of Glamis and of Cawdor, and I hope king hereafter, and Everett Colby, whose fine record is known of all men. In academic life, besides others of lesser note, there were four eminent college presidents, Angell of Michigan, Wheeler of California, Faunce of Brown, and, last but by no means least, my warm friend for nearly two-score years, President Andrews of Brown—Chancellor Andrews of Nebraska.

When, therefore, Dr. Andrews invited me to deliver this address, I was glad to oblige him and glad to make your acquaintance. My only regret is that he, your beloved leader,

*The address at the commencement of the Medical Department, University of Nebraska, Omaha, May 20, 1909.

*This address appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association of June 26, 1909.

is absent; and I regret it the more because ill health is the reason. Another beckoning influence was my desire to spy out the land, for, even when I graduated, Nebraska was a wilderness without a railroad and without a city, not to speak of a university. Then Omaha had a population of only about 1,800 and the whole state only 25,000, while the university was not founded till 1869.

I was much impressed lately by an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Professor Royce of Harvard. He said: "The center of gravity of our future American academic life can not always—can not, I think, very long—remain east of the Alleghenies. Through a perfectly natural and inevitable evolution the state universities of the middle west and of the far west, supported as they are, and will be, by the vast resources of their own communities, and guided by constantly improving educational ideals, will, within a generation or two, occupy a very nearly central place in the academic life of our country."

When I look at the splendid appropriations for their state universities by the legislatures of Nebraska, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and other western states, when I see the superb work done at these great institutions, and when I find that your own state has the lowest percentage of illiteracy of any of our many states, I am persuaded that the center of gravity is moving westward even more swiftly than Professor Royce intimated.

I am here, therefore, at your call and thank you for the great honor you have done me.

Professor Royce's mention of "Educational Ideals" has suggested my subject—"Educational Ideals in Medicine." By education, however, I do not mean solely that of the school and the college. The home gives us our first and most important and lasting education. If its atmosphere is low and sordid, sordid and low will we surely grow up. The marts of trade, the social life we live, the books we read, the newspapers we scan, the sermons and lectures we hear, the friends we talk with all educate us, no less than the formal training of the school, the university, and the professional school.

The following are some of the educational ideals in medicine:

I. THE IDEAL IN ACQUISITION

This may and ought to consist to a proper extent in the acquisition of money, and if we have the ideals I shall name later the more money we acquire the better for ourselves and for the community. A due reward for our labor and skill is both right and desirable. We must provide for ourselves and our families, and must lay up a store against old age or the "rainy day" of sickness or accident. If opportunity comes, we should strive to acquire still more, but never as the miser who merely adds bond to bond, mine to mine, million to million, and from time to time gloats with glee over his growing hoard, but as the fountain which gathers from every passing cloud the showers that filter through the soil away down below the surface of many broad acres and then distils it in limpid purified streams of water to the gladdening of the parched land and the joy of the thirsty traveler.

But remember the warning of our Lord—recorded, be it observed, by the medical evangelist Luke—"Take heed and beware of covetousness; for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." A man's *living* may depend on these carnal things, but his *life* depends on far better and more important things.

Besides money, we must acquire knowledge, not only in college and in the medical school, but all through our lives. Here let me urge you earnestly to lay broad and deep the foundations. The superstructure can never be imposing unless the foundations are solid. To a common school and a high school education, add, even if you have to work your finger-nails off, a college training in both the ancient and the modern languages, in mathematics, history, literature, rhetoric, and logic before you tackle the "ologies" in the professional schools.

The other day I read an otherwise excellent medical paper by a promising young man, when suddenly the cold chills ran down my back as I ran across the words "in conjunction with a clinical data." One might as well say "a handsome women." Only by high achievement can he remove the blight cast on him in my mind by that single phrase. It shows that his education has been defective, just as chewing gum or feeding one's self with a knife shows that home training in good manners was lacking. Great geniuses will get to the top of the ladder in

spite of such defects, but to the average, or even to the strong man, these fundamental educational defects will always be a handicap.

Moreover, when your time is absorbed in a successful practice it is difficult and sometimes almost impossible to cultivate the humanities and the "literature of power" which add so much grace and charm to the sturdy strength of the "literature of knowledge."

When you have laid a good foundation in a liberal education, then begin your professional studies and work as if your life depended on it. Four years of constant labor are too few to master the great "corpus" of medical knowledge. Your faculty, able as they are, can not give you more than a mere smattering of knowledge, only the A B Cs of what you must later learn for yourselves. But they can do two great things for you. They can teach you the methods by which they have gained, and you can gain, a thorough knowledge of medicine. I would rather teach a man how to study and teach him ten facts than a thousand facts and no method. In the long run the first man will reach the goal, while you won't be able to find the second man with a spy-glass.

Second, they can inoculate you with the virus of enthusiasm, when you will be immune from fatigue, from laziness, from indifference. Like your teachers, you, too, will be idealists, who, all aflame with zeal, will scale the heights of faith and drag the rest of the world up after you.

If you have learned how to study and the bacillus of enthusiasm has developed its intoxication in your system, then, after your graduation, you will begin your long years of real study which will make you an educated physician. Any one of you who fails to study, and study hard, for the next forty years will be left high and dry. To change the metaphor, if you are determined to climb high up on the ladder of knowledge the community will be glad to help you; if you are content to stand at its foot, you are not worth helping!

II. THE IDEAL IN ACHIEVEMENT

This foreshadows the second ideal for which the new century holds its laurel crown—the ideal in achievement.

You must not be content with only acquiring existing knowledge; for what is present knowledge but the accumulated discoveries and inventions of our forbears? If we act only as sluiceways to pass on this fund of knowledge to our successors, we fail of one of our highest duties—to add to existing knowledge by our own researches.

You may not, it is true, be a Jenner, a Pasteur, a Lister, or a Koch, for they are volcanic forces in the world of science that create continents or lift up mountain ranges. Yet, when these very giants sat on the hard benches of the medical school as young fellows, what one of their teachers ever dreamed of the great work they were to do? At sixteen Charles Darwin was considered "a very ordinary boy, rather below the common standard in intellect," and even at twenty-two he seemed destined to be nothing more than "an idle sporting man."

But you can all add something to the sum of knowledge. The joy of the discovery of a new truth, a new means of diagnosis, a better method of operating, a new serum for treatment which may save hundreds and even thousands of human lives sets the nerves a-tingling with joy and fills the soul with satisfaction as naught else can do. You can have this joy if you will. One of my own Jefferson boys, now Professor Rosenberger, has just accomplished such a feat by discovering a method by which the tubercle bacillus can be discovered in the blood long before it appears in the sputum. By its means he has diagnosticated, for instance, a brain tumor, and a tumor in the neck to be tuberculous and not a sarcoma, and made many other similar diagnoses which operation or necropsy has proved correct. I regard it as the most important and most far-reaching discovery as to tuberculosis since Koch's own discovery of the bacillus itself twenty-seven years ago.

Why, then, should not you go and do likewise?

III. THE IDEAL OF SERVICE

The third ideal for you to realize is the ideal of service. Your very bill-heads will remind you constantly of this, for will they not read "Mr. John Smith, to John Jones, M. D., Dr. For Professional Services" so much?

It is a clumsy way of reckoning, however, for who can reckon in coin of the realm the service rendered by the saving of a

precious life to kindred and to the community? Who can transmute into paltry dollars the care and skill and learning that shut the door on death? Moreover, to whom shall Flexner and Jobling or Rosenberger render a bill for "professional services to mankind" by the discovery of the antiserum for cerebro-spinal meningitis or by the discovery anent the tubercle bacillus? Who will pay it? No one! Remember that "only the lower things of life are sold; the higher things are always given."

The service you will render will always be a personal service, often at the expense of sleep, of comfort, of home joys, of recreation; but, believe me, it pays, as personal service always does. Remember that yours is not a trade, but a profession. "The object of a trade is to make money; the object of a profession is to bless mankind." This ideal of personal service can never be fully realized by others, or, indeed, rendered by others, but only by those of our own guild.

But, ladies and gentlemen of the audience, let me for a moment address you instead of the graduating class. To you of this audience, this city, and this state it is given to assist in this great work, not by your personal labor, but by your appreciation, your encouragement, and your financial aid. Among these young men there are not a few who, like many of my boys at the Jefferson, are longing to devote their lives to research, to discover means by which disease shall be defeated, epidemics lessened or abolished, homes made happy and mankind be blessed. Look at what I have seen accomplished in my own not overlong life; anesthesia, antisepsis and asepsis, the greatest gifts to mankind since the days of Jenner; yellow fever abolished; malaria put in leash; the *x*-rays discovered; the trichina discovered and its life-history and the easy method of destroying it ascertained—and what that means to Omaha, I need not explain to you; the mortality of cerebro-spinal meningitis reduced from 75 per cent. and more to 25 per cent. or less; the tubercle bacillus discovered; and now an early diagnosis in the curable stage made possible; ovariotomy and nearly all other abdominal operations made so safe that the time seems not far off when the well will almost envy the sick the fame acquired by having undergone a big operation! But, seriously, if these and many more similar discoveries have been made in the last sixty years, why may not one—or more—of this very

class now graduating thus honor himself and this university and all Nebraska if you give him the opportunity?

The expense of a thorough medical education has grown enormously within the last twenty-five years. Instead of teaching large classes by lectures and a few diagrams we now need large and expensive laboratories, expensive to equip and more expensive to maintain, and the number of teachers must approximate the number of students, for instruction is now largely to individual units rather than *en masse* or even to small classes.

If from among its graduates in medicine the University of Nebraska should send forth one Pasteur, one Lister, one Virchow, or one Koch, or even one lesser light, would not it justify its entire existence and make the whole world its debtor?

I plead with you, therefore, for the erection and endowment of laboratories of research right here in Omaha amid its teeming thousands and its busy industries—one spot where the idea of gain shall be excluded and the idea of service shall be all-absorbing and all-dominating.

You are very practical men, you Nebraskans, and will naturally ask how much it will cost. Not less than a million—one-quarter for buildings and an endowment of three-quarters for salaries and running expenses. A half million will do for a starter, but the other half must be had to make a success. But you may object that "that is an enormous sum for us to give." True, but I have never known the West to refuse a "dare," especially from an Eastern "tenderfoot." Moreover, let me tell you that this sum is small compared with what your research fellows and professors will give in dollars, to say nothing of their enthusiasm, their unselfish lives and the gifts they will give to mankind. One million dollars, if safely invested, can not bring in an income of more than $50,000 at the very outside. Yet I know one research worker, a man without substantial means, who, if he entered the arena of surgical practice would easily receive $50,000 or more a year, but who deliberately rejects this splendid income and is working for the modest salary of $3,000 a year for the joy and the reward of this work in the discovery of new truths which he has freely given to the whole world. He is giving, mark you, out of his poverty to the community the income of a million of dollars or

more. Until you match that by equally liberal gifts you must doff your hats to this devotee of science as more generous than yourselves.

IV. THE IDEAL OF CHARACTER

The fourth ideal which the twentieth century demands of you is the ideal of character. You may win fame, fortune, and power, but, unless you win also a pure and lofty character, the rest will be but apples of Sodom turning to ashes at the slightest touch. "If you want to know what people love most," says the *Outlook*, "do not go into their shops and factories; find out who their heroes are; for the hero always embodies, more or less perfectly, the real aspirations and the fundamental desires of a people. Who are the heroes loved by Americans? Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Lincoln, Grant, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Emerson, Beecher and Brooks. Now it is significant that not one of these men was a great material organizer in the acquisition of wealth. All the American heroes have stood for devotion to principle, for love of liberty, for consecration to the interests of humanity, for apostolic fervor in preaching the religion of Christ, for a noble idealism in interpreting America in terms of spiritual opportunity and achievement."

"To prepare ourselves for sudden deeds by the reiterated choice between good and evil, gradually determines character," says the author of "Romola." Tested by this scale, how high is the honor of your chosen profession! Whenever you close your office door on a woman patient you give your reputation freely into her hands and she her honor into yours! How rarely is this high trust abused by either the one or the other! In my opinion our profession stands preeminently for this ideal of character.

Hear, then, my last word to you. Up and be doing, you new graduates of a splendid foster-mother! Take part in the fray! Don't be merely onlookers, fossils of 1909, but throw yourselves with all your magnificent western vigor and vitality into the very midst of the fighting. Stand on "the firing-line of scientific advance" and win renown for yourselves and for your university by the greatest possible additions to science and the largest possible service to humanity.

Surgery of the Omentum with Report of Case of Lipoma

BY C. W. M. POYNTER, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Almost nothing has appeared in literature on the surgery of the omentum except as it is involved in some other pathological process: and indeed very few writers have made any recognition of a separate pathology for it.

Modern anatomists have copied largely from the older works being satisfied with the statement that it consists of a double fold of peritoneum and then explaining how during development the rotation, growth and change of position of the gut throws it into its normal position. If we look more closely into its anatomy we find that it is a reticular net work of connective tissue containing according to embryology four layers of peritoneum that are not demonstrable. It has a very free arterial supply coming from the right and left epiploic arteries and a venous supply emptying into the portal system. The lymph radicles are very numerous and empty into the glands at the greater curvature of the stomach. It is probable also that haemo-lymph glands of the splenic type are also present. Nerves aside from the vaso-motor and trophic type have not as yet been demonstrated. Variable quantities of fat are always present in the connective tissue but this does not obtain to the extent that it does in some of the lower animals. The omentum then presents a structure that contains all of the possibilities for a varied pathology.

The position is somewhat variable, it is attached to the greater curvature of the stomach and the transverse colon with the other borders free, also both surfaces are free. It is stated by Robinson that in ten per cent of cases it does not extend below the transverse colon and in twenty per cent it extends into the pelvis; but these estimates are disputed by many surgeons, his examinations were made on the cadaver and we know that when the abdomen is opened during life the omentum reaches into the pelvis in a large majority of cases. The position is dependent upon the intra-abdominal pressure, peristaltic action and respiration. There is little doubt that during a given period it comes in contact with every portion of the peritoneum.

There is still some controversy over the exact histology of the omentum but the claim of von Rickenhausen that stomata are

present on the surface has been refuted by Muscatello and others.

Formerly no function was claimed for it but that of a thermal protection for the intestines and a few experiments have proved it to be valueless in that role. Crile is of the opinion that under conditions which increase the blood pressure of the portal system the omentum may act as an equalizer. Others hold that it is a large factor in the absorption of fluids from the peritoneal cavity and in case of local infections which cause congestion it will by contact with the part carry away the excess blood and relieve the trouble. The property of the omentum to form an adhesion with any surface of the peritoneum that is not normal is familiar to every surgeon but this may not be included among its functions for this is a property common to all peritoneum.

The protective action has recently been emphasized by a number of experimenters notably Pirrone Schletzler and Ewald. Their experiments show that it has a tendency to become adherent about any offending material encapsulating it and eventually absorbing it. Opii and Rodgers insist that it has a phagocytic action and think that its principal role is one of protection against infection by the rapid transudation of phyagocytic from its vessels which attack infections and carry them away. Experiments just published by Schefferdecker corroborate the view that it has a protective action but he disputes any physiological action declaring that it acts as any other portion of the peritoneum.

Late experiments of Pirrone lead him to think that it has an actual physiology and that in splenectomized animals its compensating hypertrophic process is apparent and that it tends to assume the function of the spleen.

Jacobson has experimented on a large number of dogs removing the omentum entirely then later killing them. He was unable to find that its absence had had any effect on the animals whatever and very careful research failed to show any pathological change in the liver, stomach or spleen.

I think that I am safe in saying that while investigations have shown that due to its great mobility it may assist materially in a protecting role we are not justified in looking upon it as having any independent function which would warrant us in assuming that it is an organ.

The pathology is varied and has been collected with some difficulty. Traumatism may occur with rupture of blood vessels and severe hemorrhages. These injuries seem more likely when the structure is adherent.

Up to date 68 cases of volvulus have been reported. These do not include the many cases where a portion of the omentum may be strangulated in a hernia sac. It is interesting to note that in only one of these cases was the diagnosis made before the structure was exposed.

Three cases of multiple abscess have been collected. These cases refer to infection confined entirely to the omentum. In all twenty-two cysts of the omentum have been reported; sixty-five per cent occurring under the age of twenty and seventy-five per cent in females—of these two were dermoids and the majority of all cysts were without capsule. Only one of the cases had a history of traumatism and the contents were so varied as to make the etiology obscure. Rockelansky's idea is that these tumors are of lymphatic origin and result either from the destruction of the lymph vessels or of cystic degeneration of a node. It would appear that they are of congenital origin. Twenty-three cases of primary sarcoma of the omentum have been reported. I believe in every instance they have been diagnosed only on post mortem or exploratory laparotomy. These do not include cases like Elder's where other structures were also involved.

Of carcinoma I can not as yet speak so accurately. A few cases of primary cancer have been found but the greater number in which the omentum is involved are secondary to the involvment of some other organ and I have found great difficulty in separating the cases of primary and secondary cancer.

Of lipoma or fibro-lipoma only seven cases are on record as far as I have been able to discover. The report appended will make the eighth. One by Peraire 1902, another by Malapert in the same year, Meredith 1886 reports another, then Modelung 1881, Wells 1867, Burdick 1853 and Kellog 1854 each report one case. In few of these cases the tumor was removed during life.

The remaining pathology of the omentum depends on its position and is consequently more or less dependent on the pathology of other structures. It is a factor in a large per cent

of hernias. In many infections with adhesions it forms a part of the mass of adhesions. It may form a post operative complication of abdominal operations because of its growth to some structure.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY

I am entirely at a loss to give any symptoms that would belong to traumatism of the omentum, that would not be present in injuries of the abdomen in which it might or might not be involved. The obscurity of the condition of volvulus is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that only one case was diagnosed. The symptoms of strangulation with no obstruction of the bowels and the sudden appearance of a freely movable tumor should make us suspicious of the condition. Again most of the cases have occurred in connection with hernia. There is then pain, abdominal distension, vomiting—some fever and when a tumor can be made out which has come on quickly it will be of a doughy consistency and admit of more movement than any tumor limited by a mesentary. I would suggest in all cases of hernia with symptoms of strangulation when exploration of the sac fails to reveal a condition of strangulation we should always examine the omentum.

In case of tumors a well defined margin will be constant, the character of the tumor may be revealed by the general condition of the patient, that is as to whether it is benign or malignant. In the early stages and before the tumor has become large since the omentum has no physiological action it is obvious that small tumors may be present with absolutely no symptoms and symptoms will only appear when the growth has attained a size that will cause abdominal distension, pressure symptoms and by the drag on the stomach and colon cause digestive disturbances. In the cases studied the first trouble was thought to be entirely with digestion and in the cases where pain was present it tended to radiate toward the liver. Then to sum up—there may be pain in the upper abdomen radiating to the right, anoreia, dyspepsia, vomiting, constipation alternating with diarrhea and in malignancy.

A physical examination will show a movable tumor which unless adherent will move through an arc with the greater curvature of the stomach as a center, its outline may be clearly

made out and it will be in front of the intestines and yet behind the abdominal wall. It may resemble a movable kidney but will rarely have the same shape and consistency and its field of mobility is not the same. Also a long pedicled ovarian cyst may closely simulate it but the Trendeleberg position will reveal the attachment of the cyst.

Wetzel has noticed movement of the tumor with intestinal peristalsis, Aganeser calls attention to the fact that the tumor does not move with respiration while Pean observed that the tumor is of superficial location, has abnormal passive mobility causes no functional disturbance and is limited downward.

While recent investigation has seemed to show that the omentum is not entirely without function I do not believe that we can go to the point of some enthusiastic investigators and view it as an organ that is to be conserved at any cost. In the cases I have collected the omentum has been removed repeatedly without any apparent inconvenience or after complications to the patient. In most of the pathological conditions partial or complete removal is the only treatment.

In surgical work on the omentum it must be kept in mind that the structure is very vascular and all bleeding points must be firmly secured to prevent secondary hemorrhage. In tying off the work must be done carefully not to have long stumps that may necrose. Only catgut should be used for the work that no material may remain to later act as an irritant. At the line amputation the surface should be carefully turned in to prevent adhesions which may give us an irritable stomach or worse.

Its further surgery is a part of other conditions and consists of its employment in covering denuded areas, covering defects in the stomach and bowels and in relief of the portal circulation in cirrhosis of the liver.

CASE HISTORY

Woman age forty-four. Mother of one child, daughter. Family history negative. Personal history that of any housewife who has had to take care of a home and added to that sewing for decade or more.

During the last five or six years past has been very nervous. This was attributed to a laceration which occurred at the time her child was born some eighteen years ago. In the past year

has noticed a bearing down pain coupled with a dragging of the abdomen and occasional irritability of the stomach. At no time had her condition been serious enough to keep her in bed.

After trying the Viavi treatment for a time she gave this up and consulted a physician who made a diagnosis of ovarian cyst right side and suggested operation. She then came into my hands for surgical treatment.

Physical examination revealed a woman of rotund appearance. Skin of good color and eyes clear. Examination entirely negative as to heart and chest. Abdomen somewhat prominent, more so on standing, then giving one the appearance of a five or six months pregnancy. Tumor in abdomen easily made out. Irregular, freely movable, not following the arc of movable kidney and not pedicled to the broad ligament. Consistency of tumor as felt through the abdomen must be described as doughy rather than elastic like a cyst.

Uterus freely movable. Ovaries normal to palpation except right slightly enlarged.

Cervix eroded, lacerated bilaterally. Containing two small polypi.

Bladder negative.

Perineum having a moderate degree of laceration.

Believing this to be a tumor of broad ligament origin I made a median line incision extending from the umbilicus well down to the symphisis. Examination of left side of the broad ligament was negative. On the right side of the broad ligament a cystic ovary or more properly cyst on the ovary size of a lemon. This I removed. Then began to investigate what appeared to be a very much enlarged omentum which constantly protruded into the operative field. Delivering this onto the abdomen I found a very much thickened and close knit omentum apparently but on exposing all of the structure found it to occupy all of the lower extent of the omentum and gradually dwindled diagonally toward the right so what we might term half of the omentum was involved in this growth. I removed the same closing the abdomen. The patient made an uneventful recovery except for the development of a severe sciatic on the right side in the third week following the illness.

PATHOLOGICAL REPORT

The omental tumor proved to be a simple lipoma similar in structure to lipomas found beneath the skin. It was very dense in structure. Weight slightly over 1000 grams.

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ΤΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ

ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ

ΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΙΑΤΡΩΝ

ΚΟΡΥΦΑΙΟΥ ΤΑ ΕΥΡΙΣΚΟΜΕΝΑ.

MAGNI

HIPPOCRATIS

MEDICORVM OMNIVM

FACILE PRINCIPIS, OPERA

OMNIA QVÆ EXTANT:

In VIII. SECTIONES ex Erotiani mente distributa.

NVNC DENVO LATINA INTERPRETATIONE

& Annotationibus illustrata.

ANVTIO FOESIO MEDICO AVTHORE.

CENEVÆ,

Typis & Sumptibus Samuelis Chouët.

M. DC. XVII.

Full translation on opposite page

The extant works of the great Hippocrates, chief of all physicians. All the works which are extant of the great Hippocrates, easily the first of all physicians: arranged in eight sections according to the plan of Erotian.

Now for the second time illustrated with a Latin translation and notes, Anutius Foesius, a physician of Metz, being the author.

There are added to the sixth section the Greek annotations of Palladius, presented in fragments and in their own Latinity. To these, besides, there have been added various Greek readings for all Hippocrates' books, collected with the greatest diligence from the most recondite handwritten copies, having been added indeed beforehand in part to the manuscript of Frobius, in part to the commentaries of Galen; but now applied to the pages and lines themselves of the text with the greatest labor: and also the observations of certain most learned men upon several of Hippocrates' books.

To this latest and most thoroughly emendated edition of Hippocrates there have been added the books of Hippocrates on purging medicines with notes of Joannes Heurnius and on the structure of man. Also word-lists of Erotian and Herodotus' expressions together with an exposition of Galen's glossary of Hippocrates; and finally with a double index of those who have studied Hippocrates' writings or who have illustrated him in any way whatever, as will be set forth more fully in a letter to the reader.

WITH A FOURFOLD VERY AMPLE AND USEFUL INDEX

GENEVA

WITH THE TYPE AND AT THE EXPENSE OF SAMUEL CHOUET

1657

The Hippocrates of Foesius

BY H. WINNETT ORR, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

The accompanying notes are a brief description of two volumes which came into the possession of the writer in the summer of 1907. Each of the two volumes is a large folio of about one thousand pages. Following the title page and with the frontispiece (of which cuts are shown) are extensive introductory epistles. These are quoted at some length.

In the introductory pages are to be found also a detail table of contents and an extensive glossary—the later indicates not only all the authorities consulted, but points out the particular parts of the work in connection with which their writings were used.

The text of the work is in parallel columns of Greek and Latin—of beautiful typography. Each section has a heading in large type similar to that used in the title page. While this edition (apparently the second) is dated 1657 the preliminary discourses* are dated 1594 and it is from these that much interesting information in regard to the relation of Foesius to the Hippocratic writings may be gained.

Dr. Francis Adams in a recent edition (1880) of the works of Hippocrates says, "Perhaps we may venture to affirm, without much risk of challenge, that the works of no ancient author owe more to the exertions of a single individual than those of Hippocrates do to the labors of Foesius. Of his excellencies as an editor, and expositor of the meaning of his author, I will have occasion to speak afterwards; and here I shall merely state regarding him, that as a critic called upon to decide with regard to the authenticity and spuriousness of the different works, his merits are by no means proportionally high. He rarely or never ventures to differ from Galen, and everywhere evinces so easy a disposition to recognize the works in question as being the productions of his beloved author, that his opinion on any point connected with their authenticity is not deserving of much weight."

This is so fair a comment on the work of Foesius that it may well be allowed to stand. No one, however, who has not carefully examined this Geneva edition of 1657 and who has not read the introduction to the work can have any conception of the

*I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Miss Alice C. Hunter of the University for translation of the part of the work used in this article.

Illustrating "The Hippocrates of Foesius" see page 100

wonderful monument which Foesius erected to the memory of Hippocrates.

Foesius dedicates his work to Charles of Lorraine "most noble cardinal, pontificial legate, Bishop of Metz, etc." He tells the prince that he had long contemplated a Latin translation of the writings of Hippocrates. In involved but eloquent sentences he dilates upon the illustriousness of Hippocrates and his importance as an author, though he deplores the obscurity of the writings of Hippocrates and on this account he emphasizes his wish to "turn all the keenness of my intellect to translating and explaining Hippocrates, the father of medicine" and modestly regrets his inequality to the task.

"When I set before myself all the care and diligence to be employed in obtaining this result, I felt that I must exert myself first in this respect because he led the attempts of all far from himself on account of the abstruse difficulty of the subject and his understanding which was far removed from the common conjecture of all, and also because he deterred the noblest intellects because of the recondite and wonderful learning of the author. With this explained he would come into common use and the hands of all and would arouse the admiration and agreement of all men."

"And altho I bent to this task with readier mind still I was afraid lest I should show forth the slowness of my intellect and the meagerness of my assisting art rather than that any one happier from all praise of genius and wiser, in short, from all the culture of training, should be able to adorn (the task) rightly with words and to comprehend and embrace it with acumen of mind. But altho I feel that I am only moderately prepared by training and also more meagerly by nature, surely those ought to be considered profuse boasters of the praises of others, who taking into account the integrity of strength only neglect outward appearance, vigor and spirit and desire us to decide concerning the whole matter of judgment and danger of reputation. And just as in a consideration of health it is not enough to have care for unimpaired condition, soundness, strength and sinews of the body and it is not so much to be feared that you get defective blood as that you should not lose sound and uncorrupted blood in which there is present a natural, not counterfeit strength so in this arrangement of studies one must not depend upon the

judgment of others concerning you to such an extent that you will not summon to your planning the keenness of your own mind and permit your own commendation of genius, from the fickle spreading forth of another's praise, to come into suspicion. Removing, therefore, all considerations I have decided to apply myself to the desire of most excellent men. For I preferred, altho I had yielded to their desire, that my prudence be missed by them than, if I did not do this, my good will."

Foesius sets forth in glowing terms the glory of the family of Charles of Lorraine. "The more reasonable, to be sure, is it, most distinguished prince, to cover my weakness with the dignity of your name. This whole treatise, which now at length after long contemplation I have dedicated to you, has vast deserts which merit the pardon of all and many abrupt precipices from which, with your guidance and the splendor of your most distinguished family, I am sure that I can escape. For I hope that you are about to honor Hippocrates, this father of medicine, with that good will and favor with which you embrace all learned men and with the dignity of your most noble name defend and vindicate my work against the calumnies of all evil speakers." Foesius expends many elaborate phrases in acknowledgement of his obligation to the prince for his having stood sponsor to his work. "Urged on by these many and important reasons, I approach the task, most distinguished prince, and I permit my Latin Hippocrates to come to the decision of judges under your auspices."

Foesius in his fulsome dedications to the Prince almost leads us to believe that his is but a small part in the work. "But at any rate lovers of medicine will certainly have from you this favor that for reviewing in use the recondite learning of Hippocrates, for renewing it in contemplation, for recalling it in practice and for proclaiming it abroad, they are about to receive, under the auspices of your name with the most grateful inclination of mind, all my skill in medicine which I have contributed to increasing in all the course of my life with intense prosecution of studies. And that I may answer these, I shall devote myself to this, body and soul, forever, nor shall I ever spare any labors and watches. Indeed, most distinguished, prince, they who have imposed this task upon me will be debtors to you, because

it is necessary that this edition, even if not published with my commendation, yet does appear under your name."

Following the dedication is an address to the College of Physicians in Paris. "Anutius Foesius extends greetings to the most noble and learned order and college of the physicians of Paris." His high purpose in the work is indicated by the following—"I have always thought that it would be not only glorious for us but also especially useful and pertinent to the welfare of us all, that Hippocrates, the greatest prince and god, as it were, of medicine, should be constantly in the hands of all doctors and should sound forth in the public theaters of physicians. For this reason, then, I have bound myself to the oath of allegiance of your healthful warfare, i. e., of medicine, and I have applied all the pains of my study to translating, handling and explaining Hippocrates himself and in this I have set up the tent as it were of my life that Hippocrates, in himself involved and obscure made clear and plain through the copiousness and generosity of Galen, might be in the hands of all."

Foesius calls attention to the fact that his original design in translating Hippocrates was to render the writings more useful for himself. He says, "When then I was preparing this for my own use and was singing (as is said) for myself, the importune demands of my friends caused me to apply myself to translating Hippocrates and to bringing forth, not unwillingly, to the public advantage all of that which I had destined for myself."

How largely his friends were instrumental in persuading him to undertake the task of a complete translation is shown by the statement, "In this the fault of having placed the burden belongs to my friends and to me the fault of having undertaken it."

The plan of the work is indicated briefly as follows: Foesius places first those chapters which deal with the art of medicine, second, with indications or symptoms, third, natural causes, fourth, the manner of life, fifth, treatment, sixth, "that part of medicine which effects cures by the hand," seventh, miscellaneous, and eighth "foreign and alien matters."

Foesius says that he included sixty of the writings of Hippocrates in his work and that while he followed the plan of Erotian he does not pretend to have been governed in all details by him. He frankly acknowledges his adoption of Galen as an authority in regard to the authenticity of Hippocrates writings.

"And certainly I do not think it necessary that anything be said by me at this time about the worth and authority of Hippocrates' books, both because I think that the judgment and opinion of Galen, the best interpreter of Hippocrates, has been set upon this." "And just as I do not approve of making a confiscation of the good in reviewing Hippocrates' works, so I determine to rely strongly upon Galen's judgment and criticism."

The profound admiration of Foesius for Hippocrates and the esteem in which he held his writings may be gathered from the following—

"At any rate it has always been my view, which I shall never permit to be wrested from me as long as I live, that in pursuing medicine no other judgment than that of Hippocrates should be chosen. This Galen also in his very rich writings has confirmed, for he often in his rescripts cries out 'O guide and author of all the good' (O first and noble guide for us) and commends him to eternity and consecrates him.* If then to this celebrity of so great a name I have added all my reasoning and all the ability of my intellect (so that I place him before us all as the guide for our journey, walking in whose foot steps, we can obtain the experience of this life, not so promptly and freely as healthfully) certainly great gratitude must be felt by all because in my hard studies I have looked out for both public and private utility."

"But in truth this Hippocrates himself sufficiently commendable in his own name and age and afterwards adorned by the praises of all, I shall treat, especially before you, with no other honor than (to say) that divine honors were paid to him in Greece, once the parent and nurse of all philosophy, and that Marcus Tullius (Cicero) that most rich author†, made him equal to Aesculapius and compared him with him."

Some conception of the labor expended by Foesius upon his translation may be gathered from the following paragraphs of the dedication to the Paris College of Physicians. "It will be enough if, in that which makes for the credit of my undertaking, I shall disclose to you that, in this translation of Hippocrates I have employed many manuscripts and especially the Vatican

*Lib. ad Glauc. initio. & lib. 1 de Vena sact. adeurs. Erasister.
†Lib. 3. de Nat. Deox.

parchments, which Fabius Calvus wrote that he had used and thoroughly examined for fifty years, and then also I have added to the plan of my work three manuscripts from the royal Fontanobellaean library. And since this has been procured for me by the care of D. Hollerius and D. Gaupylus, I have also made a supply of the readings which have been noted by me from these manuscripts for D. Hollerius. And to the pious shades of these with these obsequies I return deserved thanks and to you indeed, most august fathers, from whose encouragement and training these things have been drawn and culled, with perpetual and dutiful esteem, I vow, dedicate and offer my translation of Hippocrates, as a testimony of a mind that is very grateful to you. And this I wish to come to the public, if not with your commendation at any rate repaired and protected by the nobility of your name, so that its patrimony of worth may not be stolen by some wicked robber, if in any way you, good parents and faithful tutors, defend it, and undertake its patronage.

"From Metz, on the Ides (15th) of March 1594."

In a brief address to the fair reader dated six months later than his dedication to the College of Physicians in Paris, Foesius brings out the fact that just as his manuscript had been submitted to the printer there were brought to him two important manuscripts: one the Aldine of Albert Fevreus and the other the Frobenian of Ludovicus Servinus from which he decided to incorporate certain parts into his work. He says, "In the transcript of Fevreus since many things have been very diligently added from the Greek scholiasts and placed in the margins and between lines, and many parts are filled with notes and explanations of foreign terms, I have selected only such as referred to the text of Hippocrates. I have added a few chosen with deliberation from the Scholiasts and these most of all which seemed to have most to do with an understanding of Hippocrates." "In the transcript of Servinus except that it seems to me to conform accurately to the royal manuscript and is especially rich in readings from the manuscript of M. Cordaeus. I have aimed to set forth diligently the old reading, and to leave various readings, most studiously added from many passages in Galen, as clear to anyone, and to omit many very faithful annotations of passages from Hippocrates himself, and

to add in all a few conjectures and these only which seemed to me best to explain the sense of Hippocrates."

The second volume of the work contains the very elaborately prepared commentaries and index. The erudition displayed in the interpretation of Hippocrates has already been commented upon by many writers but even apart from this the enormous amount of labor which must have been expended in so carefully considering a work of this magnitude entitles Foesius to the greatest credit.

The character of the work done throughout is such as to put many a modern author to shame. It is possible, of course, that errors of typography occur but in general these two immense volumes of Hippocrates present a finished appearance which is often lacking even in productions of the present day. If we were all as painstaking and as industrious as this author of more than three centuries ago our volume of literature might be less but its value would certainly be greater. To any budding author or editor with aspirations for permanent enrollment in the annals of literature this magnificient work of Foesius is highly com mended as an example.

THE BULLETIN

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

ROBERT H. WOLCOTT, Acting Dean, Lincoln
HAROLD GIFFORD, Associate Dean, Omaha

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EDITORIAL

In 1883 the University of Nebraska established a college of medicine in Lincoln which was discontinued in 1887. In 1893, Dr. Ward was called to the chair of zoology, and the year following the writer came, as instructor in the department, to assist him in the development of a pre-medical course, announcement of which appeared for the first time in the calendar for 1894-5.

This course proved a success; with the training it gave students came to be admitted under most favorable conditions to eastern medical colleges and everywhere proved their ability in competition with the students trained in the colleges there. However, a demand arose, constantly becoming stronger, that this university should complete the training of its own students instead of compelling them to go elsewhere, and this at a time when there was a strong movement in the direction of affiliation between the stronger purely medical schools in the large cities and neighboring universities.

Negotiations were entered into with the Omaha Medical College, an institution founded in 1880 and one which had enjoyed a strong and steady growth. But these came to nothing definite until in May, 1902, through the favoring influence of Chancellor Andrews, an agreement was entered into by the terms of which the Omaha Medical College became the College of Medicine of the University of Nebraska, with Dr. Ward as dean. Thus were linked together the laboratory facilities of a great university and the clinical advantages offered by a city population of two hundred thousand people.

This, which was in the nature of an experiment, has also proven a decided success. Dean Ward, himself not a physician, though the son of one, blessed with great vitality, possessed of untiring energy, and assisted by a strong faculty, both in Lincoln and Omaha, has seen the college develop into one ranking among the best in the country, and recognized abroad in a manner shared only by a few. Dean Ward entered upon his administration known as a well-trained scientist and a skilled educator; that he was in the highest degree successful in this new field is attested, not only by the success of the school, but also by his election to honorary membership in medical societies of the highest rank and by his selection, in 1908, as president of the American Association of Medical Colleges. This success was only attained, however, at the cost of unremitting attention to the demands of his position. Those alone who have been intimately associated with Dean Ward know how untiring has been his devotion to the College, how many obstacles have been met and overcome, with what care all his plans have been laid, and how patiently he has worked day after day, night after night, often even into the "wee small hours," to bring the school up to the high position it now enjoys. The University owes very much to the labor of this man who now goes from us leaving the College of Medicine in our hands.

And it is for the students in the College, the members of the faculty, and the medical profession of the state to say whether or not this work, so well begun, shall be continued and the school go on to even a brighter future. It is a part of the school system of the state; every physician, as a citizen, contributes to its financial support, and should have the pride and interest in it which every citizen should have. But more than that, as a

member of the medical profession, he should have a personal interest in its success and in the maintenance in it of the highest standards of medical education. The duty of the school as a college of medicine is to train efficient physicians, to send out men who by their technical skill will command the confidence of the communities in which they locate; its duty as a part of the state university is to send out only physicians of pronounced mental ability who have acquired a scientific point of view and are possessed of strong moral character, able to assist the profession in maintaining before the people of the state the high position it has and should retain. The College has the right to to ask of every physician in Nebraska his active support in the performance of these duties.

Naturally membership in the faculty must be confined to few even of those conveniently located. But those who have become associated in this capacity form a body of men of whom the profession can be proud. The College could never have attained the position it has had the faculty not been composed of men with high ideals laboring unselfishly to advance its interests—none of them adequately remunerated, many receiving no remuneration at all, and some even at considerable personal sacrifice of money and more precious time. These men are broadminded, they will not prostitute the school to the interests of any locality or clique, but will continue their instruction in accordance with the highest ideals of medical education and in such a manner as to meet the approval of all high-minded physicians and of the people of the state.

The student body is one of which the College is proud, in which the University and the profession may well take pride, and entrance into which may be esteemed an honor by the prospective student of medicine. Its members have never failed to answer faithfully to the demands of a heavy schedule, trusting in the efficacy of hard work intelligently directed, and so far no man who has been graduated from this school beginning with the class of 1906, the first to enter after the affiliation, has failed to pass a state board examination.

The strength of eastern colleges is generally considered to be due in large measure to loyal bodies of alumni, who return year after year to their alma mater, who send their own children and direct those of their friends and neighbors to the old halls

in which they worked, who are ever ready with advice and material assistance to hold up the hands of those in authority. Judging by the past we rest confident in the support of loyal and active alumni to whom the College gave unreservedly of her store of knowledge and opportunity, and who have honored her in the practice of their profession.

The acting dean bespeaks the fullest support of this student body which he will advise, of these alumni who are the fruit of previous effort of this faculty with which he will counsel, and of this profession which he will serve, pledging his own efforts, to the limit of his ability, to maintain within the school the highest standards, to advance in all directions its interests, and to enable it to minister to the utmost to the advancement of the profession which it represents.—*Robert H. Wolcott.*

John Hunter, biologist, anatomist and surgeon, did not rank very high as a student or producer of literature. His own library is said to have been small and many of his writings fall far short of what we know to have been the scientific attainments of the man. He believed that he could learn more from the study and observation of natural objects than by reading what anybody else said about them. In the pursuit of knowledge by this method he acquired an ability which has been equalled by but very few scientific men.

Hunter accumulated thousands of specimens which form the basis of the Hunterian museum. These he secured, examined and classified at an enormous expense of both energy and money. The museum has been a source of instruction and inspiration to many scientific men since that time, but undoubtedly nobody received more benefit from the Hunterian museum than John Hunter himself. No better illustration could be found of the maxim that we benefit ourselves most by benefiting others than by such work as this. Those who render to their fellow men the most valuable services really help themselves the most. The University of Nebraska needs a museum of anatomy and surgery. It can be arranged for the museum of anatomy to have its quarters in the museum building on the campus at Lincoln. It can undoubtedly also be arranged for a museum of surgery to have adequate accommodations in the buildings planned on the new campus at Omaha. It only

remains for someone to appear who is able and willing to bring together material for the building up of such an institution. Such a collection would be extremely valuable as one of the adjuncts to our educational equipment. It would stand as a constant inspiration to our students and would no doubt lift into greater prominence that member or those members of the faculty who were instrumental in founding and developing the museum.—*H. W. Orr.*

The following from the editorial columns of the Omaha Bee indicates an attitude which will afford pleasure and satisfaction to every friend of the university.

BUILD UP THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

"The enforced change in the headship of the medical school of the University of Nebraska through the acceptance by its dean of a position in another institution should not interfere with the execution of the plans that have been laid out for the development of this department of the university. Inasmuch as the clinical courses of the medical school are pursued in the hospitals and laboratories in Omaha after the students have completed the preliminary work at Lincoln, it is quite natural that Omaha should be more directly interested in this side of the university.

"Omaha is the seat of two medical schools, both of which are credited with doing most excellent work, and both of which have a large field of usefulness before them. Omaha furthermore is equipped with the largest and best hospital facilities of any city between the Mississippi and the coast, and our medical and surgical practitioners and specialists average in rank with the foremost. Only by building up these medical schools will full advantage be taken of the clinical material and instructional opportunities presented here, and the education of students in medicine is as important a part of the state university as the education of students in any other of the professions or occupations requiring specialized preparation.

"While the plans laid out for the medical school may look considerably to the future, with the co-operation of the loca community and the regents in charge of the university, they

can be all realized upon gradually and lead eventually to a valuable institution of far-reaching and lasting influence."

—*Omaha Bee, July* 8, '09.

The college of medicine is now well past the experimental stage as a department in the university. That Dr. Ward more than any one else deserves the credit for the present status of the college, we must all admit—but those of us who have benefitted by his example and instruction, and who have gained inspiration by association with him, must now devote ourselves to the task of furthering what Dr. Ward and those associated with him have so well begun.—*H. W. Orr.*

SOCIETY ELECTION

At the forty-first annual meeting of the Nebraska State Medical Association, held in Omaha, May 4-6, the following officers were appointed: President, Dr. P. Harold Salter, Norfolk; vice-presidents, Drs. William J. Birkofer, Gothenburg, and William H. Wilson, Lincoln; secretary, Dr. Alonzo D. Wilkinson, Lincoln; treasurer, Dr. Alexander S. Von Mansfelde, Ashland; delegates to the American Medical Association, Dr. L. Matt Shaw, Osceola, and alternate, Dr. Theodore P. Livingston, Plattsmouth; chairman of section on surgery, Dr. Arthur C. Stokes, Omaha; chairman of section on medicine, Dr. H. Winnett Orr, Lincoln; chairman of section on gynecology and obstetrics, Dr. Edwin C. Henry, Omaha; chairman of committee on public policy and legislation, Dr. Charles W. M. Poynter, Lincoln, and chairman of committee on medical defense, Dr. Alexander S. Von Mansfelde, Ashland. Drs. Ernest J. C. Sward, Lincoln, and Clifford P. Fall, Beatrice, were recommended for members of the State Board of Health.—*Jour. A. M. A.*

COLLEGE NOTES

Dr. R. A. Lyman, director of the school of pharmacy, was honored at the recent meeting of the Nebraska State Pharmaceutical Association held at Lincoln, by being elected vice-president of that association as well as delegate to the American Pharmaceutical Association which meets at Los Angeles, California, August 16th to 20th, 1909.

The annual luncheon of the Alumni Association occurred at the Rome hotel in Omaha at two o'clock on commencement day. About sixty members were present. After the luncheon the association was honored by a brief address from the commencement orator, Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia. At the business meeting Dr. W. R. Lavender of Omaha was elected president and Dr. Thomas Truelsen, also of Omaha, was made permanent secretary. The association decided to discontinue the annual fall meeting and to concentrate all its efforts on the commencement gathering. The advisability of establishing an alumni research scholarship or devoting the money to some other purpose for the benefit of the Alma Mater was discussed. It was finally decided to request the committee which has had the matter in charge to proceed to the obtaining of pledges of definite amounts and to leave the disposal of the same to a vote to be taken at the next annual meeting. The committee consists of Drs. Truelsen, Stokes, and B. W. Christie, all of Omaha.

Members of the University faculty at Lincoln who attended the commencement exercises at Omaha were, Chancellor Avery, Dean Ward, and Professors Waite, Dales, Wolcott, French, Barker, and Lyman.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Regents, Mr. Niels P. Hansen of Lincoln was appointed lecturer in pharmacy in the University School of Pharmacy. Mr. Hansen is one of the leading pharmacists of the state. He is an ex-member of the Nebraska State Board of Pharmacy and a business and professional man of high standing. He will offer a series of lectures on the business aspect of pharmacy. The University considers itself extremely fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Hansen.

Dr. A. D. Cloyd read a paper on "Instruction on Life Insurance in Medical Colleges," at the last meeting of the American Association of Medical Examiners at Atlantic City. This paper will be published soon. Dr. Cloyd will spend August at Santa Monica, California.

The staff of Douglas County Hospital, Omaha, has been reorganized under the direction of the county commissioners. An executive council was appointed consisting of Drs. Herschel P. Hamilton, Palmer Findley, and Frederick W. Lake. Dr. Wilson O. Bridges has been appointed consulting physician and the heads of departments are Dr. Paul G. Woolley, pathology; Dr. Solon R. Towne, hygiene and sanitation; Drs. Frederick W. Lake and Rudolph Rix, diseases of children; Dr. Palmer Findley, gynecology; Dr. Frank E. Coulter, mental and nervous diseases; Dr. Alonzo E. Mack, obstetrics; Dr. Frank S. Owen, diseases of the eye and ear; Dr. William F. Milroy, medicine, and Dr. Herschel P. Hamilton, surgery.

Dr. H. Winnett Orr was elected to membership at the 23d annual meeting of the American Orthopedic Association at Hartford, Conn., June 14th to 16th. Dr. Orr became a candidate through the courtesy of Dr. John Ridlon of Chicago who proposed his name at the meeting in Chicago June 1908. The nomination was seconded by Dr. J. L. Porter, also of Chicago. Dr. Orr's thesis presented to the membership committee at Hartford was on the subject "The Role of Foot and Leg Muscles in Flat Foot." This having received the approval of the membership committee a ballot at the last executive

session of the meeting resulted in his election. The entire membership of the American Orthopedic Association is now about eighty and Dr. Orr is the first physician to be elected from Nebraska.

Prof. J. H. Powers is devoting himself to some special work during the summer at Biological Station at La Jolla, California.

Dr. J. M. Aikin left Omaha August 10th accompanied by his wife and daughter for a visit at Lake Okoboji. Dr. Aikin is planning to enlarge his hospital and clinic work during the coming year and some special features in the department of Nervous and Mental diseases are being arranged for the benefit of the senior students. Saturday morning clinics and special cases will be features of Dr. Aikin's work.

Prof. F. D. Barker had charge of the Nature Study Club for boys conducted by the Omaha Y. M. C. A. during June. He is spending July and August in Northfield, Mass., combining a brief period of rest with some special study.

Dr. W. O. Bridges sailed for Germany July 24th. Dr. Bridges was commissioned as special delegate from the College of Medicine to the International Medical Congress at Budapest. He is planning to visit a number of points on the continent and will return by way of the Mediterranean to resume his work in Omaha about the last of September.

Dr. G. H. Walker, '08, has opened office in the Richards block, Lincoln. Dr. Walker has been employed as House Physician at the Sunlight Sanitarium for the last year.

Dr. Clarence Rubendall, who recently completed a year's service as Interne at the Immanuel Hospital, Omaha, has opened an office at 202 Richards block, Lincoln for the general practice of medicine.

Dr. H. P. Wekesser has just returned from a trip through western Canada, looking at land in the "Last Best West." Dr. Wekesser says that there are many people from the States locating in the new country in western Canada and that there are good openings for physicians.

Dr. B. W. Christie reports that he is spending the summer in Omaha and devoting himself assiduously to his professional work.

Dr. Alfred Schalek spent two weeks during the month of July among the lakes near Haywood, Wisconsin. The doctor returned to Omaha about July 15th and is now engaged in a new addition on his work on Dermatology which will be published during the coming winter.

Dr. J. M. Patton is spending the summer in Europe. He expects to devote about four months in London, Vienna and other European cities, making a special study of diseases of the nose and throat. The doctor is accompanied by Mrs. Patton.

Dr. J. F. Stevens whose recent appointment to the department of pharmacology has already been announced, is spending the summer in Lincoln. He says that he is engaged in a recent study of the treatment of some tuberculous patients and is endeavoring to solve some problems which he finds very interesting.

Dr. A. O. Peterson with his wife and son left Omaha July 24th for Rockford, South Dakota. Dr. Peterson is relying upon his former record for a successful season in trout fishing in Castle Creek and will return to Omaha about September 1st.

Dr. R. G. Clapp who teaches every summer in the Chautauqua School of Physical Education in New York is engaged in the same work again this year. June 28th to July 2d he attended the decennial reunion of his class in Yale.

Dr. W. F. Milroy remains in Omaha during the summer.

Dr. R. C. Moore is spending the summer at home.

Nebraska College of Medicine Closes Voluntarily

Recognizing the rapidly increasing demands of medical education and the impossibility of its meeting these demands with the means at its disposal, the Nebraska College of Medicine has voluntarily closed its doors. This action was taken by the faculty at a meeting held May 19th. In an open letter to the president of the Nebraska Wesleyan University, with which the medical school was affiliated, Dr. J. F. Stevens, dean of the medical college, sets forth the reasons leading to the action taken. After giving a brief history of the opening and progress of the medical school, Dr. Stevens continues:

"We would respectfully call your attention to the fact that educators and physicians throughout the United States, recognizing the inferiority, on the whole, of the American medical school, as compared with those of Europe, have determined to raise the standard of medical education to such a point that our colleges will command the respect of the world. While academic training and opportunity have grown into magnificent and commanding proportions, the professional schools, with the exception of a small minority, have remained essentially elementary or even worse. The spirit of progress has at last become supreme and on all sides may be seen the work of destruction, reorganization, and rebuilding. The American Medical Association is doing a splendid work in securing and digesting statistics, and reflecting the strengths and deficiencies of our institutions. The Carnegie Foundation, in a different manner, lends its words of wisdom, and a multitude of smaller bodies and societies, including state examining boards, are working together with hardly a discordant note, for the same purpose. Standards of entrance requirements have been raised to such a point that one full year's work in an accepted college or university is required for matriculation. Soon it will be two years, and later a bachelor's degree will, without doubt, be the *sine qua non*. Small colleges that have found it impossible to stand the strain of such requirements have been forced either to step from the field altogether, or to merge with some other school. In several states nearly, or quite all, of the small schools have been blended with the state institution. At the same time the requirement is going forth that schools shall have at their disposal a dispensary and hospitals sufficiently patronized to permit of a very wide study of disease. These requirements can not be met in a small city. Again, with the rapid advancement in medicine has come the need of costly laboratories, under the direction of highly cultured men. Subjects, too, that once belonged to the 'mere mention' hour in the course of study, have developed into great fields with divisions and subdivisions, each demanding a special training for its comprehension and most certainly for its proper teaching. None of these requirements insisted on by educators and the medical profession generally is in excess of what it should be, and this institution is in full harmony with that view. . . . We fully realize that to maintain our standing and dignity as medical teachers, in the continuance of our college, it will be necessary to add to our working force a goodly number of trained instructors. This we can not do, and because of this, and for the reasons easily deduced from the above discussion, it has been decided best for our institution to voluntarily close our doors, in the interest of higher medical education."

The action taken by the faculty of this college is but another evidence that medical educators themselves realize the desirability that medical teaching in America be improved until it is at least on the same high plane held in other leading countries, and that they are willing to make great sacrifices, if need be, to attain that end. It is this spirit so frequently manifested by our medical educators, which is an inspiration to those working for better standards and which is sure to bring results.

—*Comment of the Jour. of the A. M. A.*

Dean and Mrs. H. B. Ward were at home to the class of 1909 of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine Thursday evening, May 27th. All

the members of the class were present to meet Dean and Mrs. Ward and other members of the faculty who had been invited. In the absence of Dr. Ward who was delivering a commencement address at Wymore, Dr. Palmer Findley of Omaha read Dr. Ward's address to the members of the class. Dr. Ward's words were as follows:

"Permit me hereby to extend my congratulations to the Class of 1909 and best wishes to all the faculty and students in the College of Medicine. By an unfortunate error an engagement to deliver the High school commencement address at Wymore, which I thought had been scheduled for Friday, May 28, was fixed for Thursday, May 27. After the commencement invitations had been printed and issued it was impossible to affect any change and in justice to the graduates and friends of the Wymore school I felt compelled to go there today and fulfill the program as announced. I regret more than it is possible to express here that I cannot be with you all for a pleasant social time but I feel confident that you will be not only safe but happy under the charge of my good wife and our friends and will enjoy the opportunity of meeting your associates and talking over matters concerning the College and the University.

"This has been a great year for the College. We have secured an appropriation from the legislature for purchasing a campus site in the city of Omaha, we have been successful in obtaining one which is admirably central in location, conveniently related to street car facilities and to the hospitals under our control. We have, furthermore, done much towards completing the arrangements which will give us the sketch plans for the group of buildings to occupy this campus; we have had successful negotiations with interests which propose to erect individual buildings of this plant and we see within our grasp a group of structures that will be the pride alike of students and state. Those of you who have cast your lot with the University of Nebraska College of Medicine will never have reason to regret your choice. It has already achieved a very high record among the medical colleges in the land. It will with passing years gain in honor and prestige until it occupies that position of leadership for which we confidently believe it is destined.

"Do not, however, fail to keep in mind one thing. The present progress has been achieved in a large degree through the self-sacrificing efforts of both faculty and students. On the one hand your teachers have sought through every possible sacrifice of time and strength to set before you the very best in medical training, in the best possible manner. You have been privileged to come in direct contact with them. You have not been intrusted simply to the charge of inexperienced assistants but you have enjoyed personal training at the hands of men of experience and honorable reputation in the fields of science and medicine. The longer you live and the more you gain the power of judging aright the quality of your training the more thoroughly satisfied will you become with this unique privilege which has been yours.

"On the other hand let me say equally frankly that while from time to time there have been minor criticisms or differences, yet on the whole the student body has worked energetically and enthusiastically for the highest success of the institution and for the achievement of the best results obtainable through the training offered them. While many of you have been compelled to devote some time to outside matters in order to meet the necessities of the case, yet you have put in much hard work to gain a thorough mastery of the material presented to you. I confidently challenge any institution to show so high an *average* standard or so thorough a mastery of the subjects covered as has been achieved by our University classes in medicine.

"Our buildings have not been good but our equipment is thoroughly high class and adequate for the purpose of instruction. When we get the new structures in the future towards which all of us fondly look, remember for

yourself and for those who follow after you that the success of the institution cannot surpass its present achievement or indeed hope to equal this unless the students then shall be equally willing to devote their entire strength and energy to the mastery of the work that is presented to them.

"To the new doctors I send my very best wishes that each may be abundantly successful in the career on which he has entered. I hope that they will visit their Alma Mater frequently, will help her by their advice to plan for a great future and will aid in bringing under her wings those ambitious students who will make such use of the facilities as to reflect credit upon themselves and their foster mother. To the others I extend equally hearty wishes for success in approaching examinations, a pleasant summer and promise of a hearty welcome on your return in the fall."

This reception to the members of the graduating class is an annual affair which is always very much appreciated both by the members of the class and the members of the faculty who are given this opportunity to extend well wishes to those who after four years are leaving their studies for active work in the profession.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Late Results of the Treatment of Inoperable Sarcoma by the mixed Toxins of Erysipelas and Bacillus Prodigiosus. Wm. B. Coley. Reprinted Amer. Jour. Med. Sciences.

A Further Contribution to the Herpetic Inflammations of the Geniculate Ganglion. J. Ramsey Hunt, M. D., Reprinted Amer. Jour. Med. Sciences, August 1908.

Herpetic Inflammations of the Geniculate Ganglion. A new Syndrome and Its Aural Complications. J. Ramsey Hunt, M. D., N. Y. C. Repr. Jour. Nervous & Mental Dis. Feb. '07.

Pathological Study of a Case of Myxoedema associated with Tuberculosis of the Adrenals: With Remarks on the Nervous System. J. Ramsey Hunt, M. D. Repr. Am. Jour. Med. Sciences. Feb. 1905.

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Chronic Progressive Softening of the Brain: Report of Cases, with Autopsies Simulating Cerebral Tumor. J. Ramsey Hunt, M. D. Repr. Am. Jour. Med. Sciences. June 1906.

Educational Propaganda Through Local Lay Agencies; Especially in Schools, Settlements, and Charity Organizations. Henry B. Ward, Lincoln, Nebr. Repr. Tr. International Tuberculosis Congress, Sept., 1908.

Intermittent Claudication and Allied Syndromes Due to Augio. Sclerosis of the Extremities. J. Ramsey Hunt, M. D. Read N. Y. Society of Internal Medicine, Jan. 18, 1905.

The Relation of Locomotor Ataxia and Paresis. J. Ramsey Hunt, M. D., Repr. New Med. Jour., July 4, 1908.

Colored Antituberculosis League. C. P. Wertenbaker. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1909.

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A Contribution to Our Knowledge of the Polioencephalitis Superior (Wernicke Type). J. Ramsey Hunt, M. D. Repr. New Med. Jour., Febr. 10, 1906.

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A Contribution to the Pathology of Para-amyolclonus multiplex (Friedreich's Type). J. Ramsey Hunt, M. D. Repr. Jour. Nervous & Mental Disease. July, 1903.

Campaign Against Ground Squirrels in Contra Costa County, California. Rupert Blue, M. D. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1909.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Its Prevention. Report of Committee on Ophthalmia Neonatorum of American Public Health Ass'n. Repr. J. A. M. A., March 13, 1909. Vol. III, pp. 876-881.

Dilatation of the Stomach. H. L. Aikin, M. D., Omaha. Repr. Western Med. Rev., Nov., 1908.

The Diagnosis of Cancer of the Breast. John Edward Jennings, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. Reprinted from International Journal of Surgery, May, 1909.

Operation for Ingrowing Toe-Nail. John Edward Jennings, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. Reprinted from American Journal of Surgery, May, 1909.

The Significance of the Scaphoid Tubercle of the Foot as a Bony Landmark. Henry O. Feiss, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

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